



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 8, 1924.

WINNING AN INJUNCTION CASE  
WHAT HIGH GRAIN PRICES MEAN  
UNION RIGHTS UPHELD  
HAS DESTROYED ITSELF  
LABOR IS UPHELD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1924

No. 28

:-:

## Winning an Injunction Case

:-:

Third of a Series by John P. Frey,

"Many times your Honorable Court has voiced the opinion that labor organizations are legal, and have a right to function for the betterment of their members. Still, when the employer wishes to destroy a labor union, he simply follows along a broad path blazed for him by the judicial precedents established, and he is held immune from any challenge, no matter how peaceful or orderly it may be, that can be offered by a union of his employees.

"If the judicial precedents which have been established are followed to their logical conclusion, the employer will have succeeded in totally destroying all semblance of trades unions in industry, and we will be relegated to the master and slave conditions which existed nearly one hundred years ago."

This quotation is from a document which had been prepared for the purpose of placing it upon a judge's bench in Massachusetts as he was about to issue a temporary injunction against striking members of the Bakers' Union in Springfield, Mass. The document, however, did not become part of the court records, neither was it given publicity at the time, for through an extraordinary turn of events no injunction was issued, and instead a trade union official, without legal training or a knowledge of court procedure, won the most brilliant victory in an injunction case in the annals of equity court practice in Massachusetts.

The story of the case is the most unique and startling in the history of the trade union movement's experiences with equity courts, either in Massachusetts or in any other state. Its beginnings were the same as thousands of others. The Bakers' Union of Springfield, Mass., for many years had enjoyed satisfactory trade agreements with the master bakers. One of these, ambitious and energetic, had organized a corporation and established bakeries in a number of cities. As the corporation grew it became less friendly in its attitude, and finally in April, 1923, refused to enter into any further written agreements with the Bakers' Union in Springfield and in Holyoke, Mass.

The local manager in Springfield, while declaring it was impossible for him to renew an agreement and attach his signature, was willing to orally agree to maintain previous shop conditions and pay the wage scale desired, but shortly afterwards the president of the corporation gave an interview to the press, in which he asserted that no written or oral agreement would be had with trade unionists. This statement, coupled with the corporation's developing anti-union policy, led to a strike against the Massachusetts Baking Company. The strikers picketed the shop; they carried banners, and the trade union movement locally established a boycott.

The corporation took the usual steps. It applied for a temporary injunction, and to assure success it employed Herbert A. Baker, a Boston attorney who had represented corporations in Massachusetts in a number of most important injunction cases which had been decided adversely to labor when carried to the State Supreme Court. The striking bakers immediately applied to the Springfield Central Labor Union for assistance and advice, advice being considered the most

important in view of successive defeats which Springfield trade unionists had met with in the State Supreme Court when appealing from the injunction which had been issued in the two famous local cases, those of the Moore Drop Forge Company and the Springfield Foundry Company. The Springfield attorneys who had defended the trade unionists in these two cases, admitted that in view of the decisions of the highest court the prospects of successful opposition to the issuing of the injunction were non-existent.

The Central Labor Council appointed a committee of which John F. Gatelee was the chairman. Mr. Gatelee, while business agent of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, nevertheless, worked at his calling each day, but he had found time to make some study of the injunction question, and to realize that the legal methods which Springfield trade unionists had adopted in the past to protect their interests had been fruitless of satisfactory results. He believed that under existing equity court decisions it was practically impossible to secure even-handed justice.

He reached the conclusion that it was a waste of money to again employ attorneys to represent the bakers in an effort to prevent the issuing of the injunction. His associates agreed with him, and it was finally decided that Mr. Gatelee would appear in court with the strikers; that they would appear without counsel, and would notify the court that they came without counsel because of their conviction that counsel was of no avail. It was not their intention, however, to be silent as to their position. They believed that the reasons for their appearing without counsel should be stated in definite language, and Mr. Gatelee assumed responsibility for the preparation of a statement presenting their attitude and their reasons, which would be placed upon the judge's bench as he prepared to issue the temporary restraining order.

Instead of the case coming first before a Springfield judge, it was brought before Justice Pierce of the State Supreme Court sitting in Boston, Mass. The night before the hearing copies of the statement which was to be presented to court the following day, were given to a representative of the Associated Press for the purpose of securing as much publicity for the statement as was possible, but when the hearing took place before Justice Pierce, to every one's surprise, he endeavored to prevail upon the contesting parties to adjust their differences, and instead of issuing a temporary injunction instructed the parties to make every effort to reach an adjustment through negotiations.

It is assumed that Justice Pierce had already seen a copy of the statement which was to have been presented to him, and the extraordinary events which followed the first hearing in the case are unquestionably more or less bound up with the statement which Mr. Gatelee had prepared, and which in its entirety constitutes one of the most extraordinary documents connected with the use of the writ of injunction in connection with industrial disputes.

In the articles to follow, further reference will be made to this document which defined the attitude of Springfield trade unionists. The story of how the victory was won will also be told.

### WHAT HIGH GRAIN PRICES MEAN.

By Senator Arthur Capper.

(Written for International Labor News Service.)

Kansas has harvested an unusual wheat crop, probably 150,000,000 bushels. The price at the county elevator is approximately thirty cents higher than sixty days ago and the growers are getting it.

This one crop means an increase of forty or fifty million dollars for Kansas farmers.

At the same time corn and hogs are making spectacular gains. Naturally the psychological effect upon men who have operated their farms for several years at a loss is good. Wheat is a ready money crop and business in general is already feeling the result.

The farmers of the Middle West will be better customers for the products of labor during the next twelve months.

This does not mean that agriculture has found permanent prosperity. Kansas has been lucky, that's all. We have raised a big crop in a time of shortage. We will feel the good effects for several years.

Ready money and re-established credit will enable the farmer to improve his methods. He will be on a firmer footing, but he must not be left in a position where he is so dependent upon luck.

With no lack of gratification in \$11 hogs and \$1.25 wheat, the farmer must still insist upon equitable freight rates, a just system of taxation and better marketing facilities. A piece of good luck does not wipe out injustice nor permanently solve our agricultural problems.

By W. C. Robertson

Editor, Minnesota Daily Star.

(Written for International Labor News Service.)

The advance in grain prices has brought a prospective increase of at least \$50,000,000 in the value of Minnesota farm crops, agricultural exports disclosed today.

"If the corn crop is as large as forecast, the market value of this grain alone will be \$40,000,000 greater than the total farm value of the crop in Minnesota last year," said Professor Andrew Boss, agronomist, University of Minnesota.

The Minnesota wheat crop promises to mean \$5,000,000 more to farmers than last year, Paul H. Kirk, crop statistician, said.

"Last year Minnesota produced 19,281,000 bushels of spring wheat, which according to estimates sold at 95 cents a bushel, bringing a total of \$18,317,000," Mr. Kirk said. "This year's prospective crop of 18,712,000 bushels selling at an advance of 25 cents over last year's price would sell for between twenty and twenty-two million dollars."

W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers' Associated Giant Marketing Pool, stated that farmers of the state will not be able to take advantage of the price rise to any great extent until the new crop comes in.

The price situation at the present time affects Minnesota chiefly in that it has restored confidence among farmers and business men.

Be sure your sin will find you out if you do not give preference to the union label, shop card and working button.

**UNION RIGHTS UPHELD.**

By Frank P. Walsh

**Of Counsel for the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**

(In the case of Post & McCord, Inc., et al. against P. J. Morrin, individually and as president of International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, et al.)

In latter day decisions upon the right to "picket and patrol," the tendency has been, especially since the Taft decision, to whittle down that right by setting out the number of pickets which may be allowed, limitations upon their activity, etc. This decision is important upon the question because the iron workers had a very effective system of picketing, as shown by the affidavits in this case, and were able to convert many non-union employees to their way of right thinking, as well as to send back to the place from whence they came, many squads of strike-breakers which had been imported to New York by the Iron League.

Judge Lydon, in this decision, declares that picketing is legal, places no restrictions upon it whatsoever and at least inferentially endorses the system and practice of picketing the jobs and railway stations, so effectively used by the union in the present strike.

It also declares the absolute right of union men to refuse to work with non-union men and affirms the legal right of unions to strike for that principle. These rights were directly challenged in this case by the Iron League, on the ground that the present strike was for the sole purpose of obtaining recognition of the union, and to close the shops to non-union workers, and hence was illegal, per se.

The union alleged in its answer and set up in its affidavits the fact that the Iron League is in co-operation with the great steel companies to uphold the so-called "open shop," and that it was granting a rebate of \$6.00 per ton on the purchase of steel in the Metropolitan district to the employers in the Iron League, who would agree not to recognize the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, and to discriminate against members of the union.

The answer and affidavits also exposed the pernicious spy-system of the Iron League, as conducted by Drew and his assistant and henchman, the malodorous Bob Foster. The union urged that the granting of rebates and the maintenance of a spy-system were steps in a conspiracy to utterly destroy it, and declared that for those reasons, as well as for other illegal acts of violence and intimidation, the Iron League had no standing in a court of equity.

In refusing the injunction the court said:

"\* \* \* that these last were vital issues in the case raised by the union and it may be that the contentions of the union will be sustained upon the final trial, thus showing that the Iron League does not 'come into court with clean hands.'"

This case on behalf of the Iron League was managed by the notorious Walter Drew. While the case was argued by Merrit Lane, of New Jersey, both Drew and Foster were in court during every hearing and furnished the affidavits for the Iron League.

As bearing upon Drew's character, it was shown in the evidence that he was psysically thrown out of the hearing of the Lockwood Committee, while it was investigating the illegal practices of the Iron League and the National Erectors' Association on account of his obstructive tactics and other vicious conduct. The following extract was presented to Judge Lydon, from the opinion of Hon. William H. Taft, in docket No. 1116, the case of the International Moulder's Union No. 84 vs. Lumen Bearing Company, et al.

"As to Mr. Drew, counsel for a good many of

the firms, members of the Foundrymen's Association, it would be said that he has been quite obstructive, evasive and unsatisfactory, and his general attitude creates in the mind of one attempting to reach a judicial conclusion a prejudice against his clients."

The court, as one of the grounds for denying the injunction, declared that this was a fight to the death between the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers on the one side and the Iron League and National Erectors' Association upon the other; and the court should not interfere to help one side.

The court also found that all of the cases of alleged assault or violence charged by the Iron League against the union were demolished by the affidavits presented by the union. There were really but two major cases of violence charged against the union. One non-union iron worker was stabbed while out automobile riding in the night time in the suburbs of Brooklyn. The Iron League sought to fasten the crime upon the union. The union disposed of this charge by showing by the affidavits of its officers and members, backed by the unimpeachable records of the hospital where the injured man was taken, that his injuries were the result of a disgraceful drunken brawl, with which the union, or its individual members, had no connection whatsoever.

The other case was that of a non-union worker who made an affidavit to the effect that he was so badly beaten by three men, who denounced him as a "scab" while they were beating him, that his body was covered with bruises and contusions; and that his father had to take him to Bellevue Hospital. The union, however, showed by the hospital records and officials, that the non-union affidavit maker was actually brought to the hospital by his father, but that he did not have a bruise or contusion upon his body. The union further proved, by the irrefutable hospital records, that the man was suffering from "rheumatic fever" when brought to the hospital, and that the story of the assault was a complete fabrication. Finally his own father refused to be a party to the fraud and would not appear in court to corroborate him.

These efforts to impose upon the court, even to the extent of suborning perjury, was charged by the union to be the product of the Foster Detective Agency, which was in turn proven, beyond dispute, to be the tool and instrument of Walter Drew and the National Erectors' Association and the Iron League.

Samuel Untermyer, Frank P. Walsh, Lyman A. Spalding and Theodore W. Lord, all of the New York Bar, acted as counsel for the union.

**COMPANY TOWN WILL HEAR UNIONISM**

At its annual convention in Olympia the Washington State Federation of Labor voted to hold its next convention at Kelso. This is a challenge to the anti-union policy of the company-owned town of Longview, near Kelso. Unionists at the latter place are resisting the union-smashing program of the Long-Bell Company, one of the biggest lumber firms on the Coast.

Kelso delegates told the convention of the company's efforts to strangle unionism. Contractors are forced to operate under long-hour, low-wage conditions that threaten to extend beyond the boundaries of the company town.

**POSTPONE TRAIN CONTROL.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission has indefinitely suspended its order that automatic train control systems be installed on 42 railroads. The railroads claim that this control is not developed to justify the large outlay of money needed to install it and that further tests should be made.

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**HAS DESTROYED ITSELF.**

The Railroad Labor Board is challenged by the railroad brotherhoods, and representatives of these organizations refuse to recognize subpoenas to testify in their dispute with Western carriers.

The workers are especially resentful at Chairman Hoover of the Board because of his leanings toward the railroads. The chairman has carried this favoritism so far that he suggested a law against railroad strikes at a recent meeting of railroad officials in New York City.

The workers are now ignoring the Board and its orders. They say the purpose of the Board is to delay negotiations.

"The employees refuse to submit their controversies to the so-called decision of the Board, not only because the action of the Board is premature, but also because the Board is not an impartial tribunal," representatives of the workers declare. "The chairman has repeatedly and gratuitously made public attacks on representatives of the employees and on the policies of their organization, and has disqualified himself as an arbitrator.

"The cost of submitting controversies to the Board is very large; a decision of the Board is not binding; the Board itself is biased, and the employees have the right (recently announced by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Pennsylvania) to refuse to contest a matter before the Labor Board.

"Therefore, the attempt of the Board by indirect means to compel them to submit a controversy to the Board is an unlawful abuse of the powers of the Board and a violation of the constitutional rights of employees and of their representatives.

"Up to date the carriers have refused to hold conferences, and in so doing are violating the requirements of the Transportation Act. The plain duty of the Board is to annul its order assuming jurisdiction and to direct the individual carriers to hold legal conferences with the representatives of their employees."

**WORKING GIRLS JAILED.**

At Rock Island, Ill., two girl strikers and two male strikers have been sentenced to jail for 60 days and 90 days, respectively, by Circuit Judge Church for alleged violation of his injunction.

The strikers are employed at the Boone Woolen Mills, a notorious low-wage establishment. Previously one of the strikers was arrested on a forgery charge and kidnapped into Iowa, but the crude frame-up collapsed.

The company is attempting to enforce the "yellow dog." This is a contract which provides that the worker who signs the document agrees not to join a union or interest others in a union while he is so employed.

Such a contract an employee is forced to sign under economic pressure, is no different than a contract signed at the point of a gun, said Editor Reagan of the Tri-City Labor Review.

"Just imagine, if you can, the case reversed," the labor editor said. "Suppose there was a great labor shortage, and the Boone Woolen Mills was deluged with orders, when the workers, 100 per cent organized, demanded that the management sign a contract that he will not join the Garment Manufacturers' Association or allied organizations. Do you imagine a contract obtained under these conditions would be legal?"

**HEAVY OIL PROFITS.**

A profit of \$1,654,866 for the first six months of this year is reported by the Simms Petroleum Company. This is two and one-half times more than profits in the same period last year.

**POWER REPORT ISSUED BY HOOVER.**

An extension of the use of electricity, and the saving of 50,000,000 tons of coal annually feature a report by the engineer sub-committee of the northeastern superpower committee, headed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

The report covers the outstanding features of the superpower development long contemplated for the northeastern section of the country. In this area there are nearly 200 companies engaged in power production and distribution. It is stated that great economies could be effected if these were inter-connected.

Such interconnection, according to the engineers, will reduce reserve equipment, "better average load factor through pooling of daily and seasonal load variation and wide diversification of use through increased industrial consumption," and more security in power supply against interruption by many causes. It would make possible the use of secondary water power which arises from the seasonal flow of streams and thus bring into practical use a larger quantity of water power than would otherwise be possible.

The far-reaching effects of the work of the International Labor Office, in which, unfortunately, the United States is not taking a part, is shown by its success in helping child workers of Persia.

Some time ago the International Labor Office made friendly representations to the Persian Government regarding conditions under which women and children were employed in the carpet weaving industry in Kerman and adjacent villages. Children began work at the age of four or five at the carpet weaving looms, working long hours in very unsanitary surroundings. In many instances children became cripples for life from sitting many hours each day, crouched over the loom. Following the representations of the Labor Office, steps were taken to temporarily remedy the conditions pending more definite measures.

The Labor Office now learns that in accordance with the decision of the Persian Government, the Governor of the Province of Kerman has issued a decree which confirms and in some respects extends the measures previously applied.

The decree provides a maximum working day of eight hours, holidays with pay on Fridays and festival days, a minimum age for boys of eight years and for girls of ten years, separate working places for boys and girls with proper supervision, prohibition of the employment of persons suffering from contagious diseases, prohibition of unsanitary workshops and unhealthy conditions in the shops, and monthly sanitary inspection of shops. The police authorities are instructed to enforce these requirements, any infringement of which is punishable with fine and imprisonment.

**SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING COURSES.**

Electricity, photography, blue print reading, mathematics, shipping, and home construction are some of the subjects in which courses of study are to be given by the Extension Division beginning in September. All extension classes are to begin during the week of September 2, according to Leon J. Richardson, director of the Extension Division.

Clothes may not make the man, but the better they are the more attention he attracts. Buy the kind that have the union label and get the best.

Give so much time to "boosting" the labor movement and the union label that you won't have time to criticise the other fellow.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1924.

It is very important this year that every member of a union so plan his affairs for Labor Day as to be able to march in the parade. There is about a month in which to plan and the fellow who does not participate in the parade cannot urge as an excuse that he had made other arrangements which could not be altered. Arrange now to be in the parade, and keep faith with yourself by being there at the appointed time.

Reports from every section of America indicate that organization work of an intensive character is being done by nearly all the international unions and that the membership increase is most encouraging. Some of the organizations which received rather hard jolts after the close of the war are now meeting with responses from the unorganized in their line that holds out the hope that it will not be long until they have resumed their former place in the fold.

The service rendered the labor movement by Joseph Valentine was always of a high order and so conscientious was he that he worked at a rate that broke down his health. He never thought of his own welfare when there was work to be done. The membership of the Molders' Union, by voting to give him half his regular salary in his retirement indicates that there is a wide appreciation of the man in the membership of that great organization. It shows, also, that lack of appreciation so common in other fields, is not to be charged to molders.

With the right kind of a Congress the enemies of labor cannot secure the passage of laws harmful to labor. The President can kill good laws passed through his power of veto, but he cannot pass a single law that is not enacted by Congress. This is why it is important that the people in the different sections of the country should be careful about the kind of representatives they send to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and it is also the reason which prompted the demand of the people for the right to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people rather than to continue the policy of permitting the State Legislatures to select them.

## Labor Is Upheld

United States Senator Pepper's address on "Injunctions in Labor Disputes" at Philadelphia before the nation's lawyers should command the attention of every citizen who would maintain the integrity of our judiciary.

The address is additional proof that the policy of incorrectly interpreting labor's grievance will no longer suffice.

The self-satisfied gentry who would flippantly dismiss labor's complaint have failed. It will shock this element to read Senator Pepper's statement:

"In the Senate one quickly becomes aware of the existence throughout the country of a sentiment on this subject which, if unchecked, might easily develop into a revolutionary sentiment."

Senator Pepper indorses labor's agitation against the injunction. He says:

"As long as the enlightened sense of the community fails to recognize the difference between the self-protection of an industrial class and mere wanton conspiracy to injure property and business, just so long judges who have power in their hands are likely to use it when urged thereto by the owners of property and the business or by the official representatives of the government of which the judges are themselves a part.

"The problem is not primarily the problem of changing the point of view of federal judges, but of determining what the attitude toward organized labor is going to be.

"In the last analysis the attitude of the community will be determined by the workers themselves."

That friends of the labor injunction may not consider judges immune from criticism, let Senator Pepper again be cited:

"To maintain such confidence (in our judiciary) must we not confine the courts to the sphere in which the creators of our constitutional system intended them to live and move and have their being?"

Has labor ever made its indictment of court usurpation more distinct than does this constitutional authority?

Were injunction advocates ever more distinctly told that they must distinguish between "the self-protection of an industrial class and mere wanton conspiracy to injure property and business?"

The address gives no consolation to the injunction judge and his defenders. It sustains labor's opposition and gives warning that that policy is undermining our judicial system.

The viciousness and evil consequences of this writ is being understood by many thoughtful citizens. To extend that knowledge is the duty of labor.

Our courts must be confined "to the sphere in which the creators of our constitutional system intended them to live and move and have their being."

The labor injunction is a denial of government by law. The two systems cannot survive. One must yield. History proves that unchecked power eventually engulfs all.

The injunction judge is no exception to this historic truth. Senator Pepper realizes this. He said judges "who have power in their hands are likely to use it."

A judiciary is necessary for a free people. In its essence this system is an arbitration board to which society and its units present their complaints and ask that same be adjusted.

The method of this board has behind it constitutional pledges and centuries of custom that have grown out of the experiences and the necessities of the people.

The high purpose of our judicial system is being subordinated. Those who would subjugate labor make the court their tool.

Through the injunction writ political guarantees are set aside and a large element of the populace placed at the mercy of judges who make law and interpret and enforce same.

In its contest against this new system the workers not only fight for their rights, but they battle for government by law and to save the judiciary from itself. Government by injunction must go.

It is within the power of labor to hasten its day of doom.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The United States Railroad Labor Board has failed to function with any degree of fairness to employees and should be abolished, declared the convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, in session at Montreal, Quebec. The Howell-Barkley bill, now pending in Congress, was approved. The convention pledged its support to the Federal child labor amendment.

We will have less government in business when business is so conducted as to make governmental regulation unnecessary, and more government in business so long as those charged with the responsibility of conducting it continue the policy of gouging the producer and the consumer. The great mass of the people, fairly treated, would have no desire whatever to bother their heads about the regulation of business by law. The policy of regulation has been forced upon the people by the greedy and unfair tactics of the masters of the business. There can be no better proof of the truth of the declaration that "honesty is the best policy" than has been given to big business during the past twenty years. Business men do not like governmental interference, yet they are directly responsible for the state of affairs concerning which they are at present complaining. Let business stick to its legitimate routes and then it will not be necessary for government to build tracks for it to be run upon. There is no other way.

That which has its roots in necessity can never be destroyed. This principle of existence explains why the organized labor movement can not be destroyed as long as there exists what is termed "organized capital," or rather the economic system under which production and distribution of goods and services for general consumption are conducted by two sets of co-operators, one set furnishing the labor and the other set furnishing the tools, machinery and management necessary to keep the system in operation. Should, as some propose, organized capital be absorbed by organized labor, the latter would still maintain its special form of organization as a new necessity would arise on the part of those consumers who are not a part of labor-capital to organize for their self-protection as against the new ruling force or combination of interests controlling the society or nation. Thus, while organizations of labor must always exist they may take new and startling forms, according as the conditions of society change and make new forms of organization necessary. This leads also to the corollary that unless sufficient changes in the conditions of society are brought about to justify it, the existing form of labor organization can not be destroyed. That is one of the lessons those who favor the American Plan are slowly being taught. But will they profit by this lesson of experience? Probably not, for like many others, the American Plan movement is the one thing to solidify organized labor and to become the main incentive for organized labor to absorb organized capital, or by savings and investments create the new capital required for its gradual development into "organized labor-capital."

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Tommy, stop eating with your fingers."  
"But, mamma, weren't fingers made before forks?"  
"Not yours, Tommy." — American Legion Weekly.

A colored soldier was walking post for the first time in his life. A dark form approached him. "Halt!" he cried in a threatening tone. "Who are you?"

"The officer of the day."

"Advance!"

The O. D. advanced, but before he had proceeded half a dozen steps the dusky sentinel again cried "Halt!"

"This is the second time you've halted me," observed the O. D. "What are you going to do next?"

"Never you mind what Ah's gonna do. Ma orders are to call 'Halt!' three times, den shoot." —Everybody's Magazine.

In a certain hotel on Broadway three men who, from their conversation, were evidently fond of sports, were, after exhausting golf, tennis, etc., with the first course, now debating as to which kind of game was the best. A large, impressive individual of the professional type stoutly declared that nothing could be compared to the pheasant, while his companion was vainly trying to impress upon his mind that partridge was the best. Then the other one, more enthusiastic than the rest, decisively announced that quail had no equal, and to prove his point asked the colored waiter to settle the argument.

"Well, suh," came the unexpected answer, "for mah part, I would rathah have an American eagle served on a silvah dollah." —Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).

The commercial magnate paid a surprise visit to a branch office and discovered a junior slacking.

"You're fired!" he shouted. "Take this note to the cashier."

He scribbled a note in the hand which everybody in the company knew, but which nobody had ever been able to read.

After looking at it upside down and from the northern and eastern aspects, the junior took it to the cashier.

"What's all this about?" asked the latter, after a severe mental struggle, and hoping that he held the slip the right way up.

"I can't read it," said the lad, "but the boss said he wanted me to have a \$10 raise." —Boston Globe.

Norwegian Film Star—Fifty thousand dollars was offered me to stay in America.

Man from Christiania—Did the offer come from America or Norway! —Karikaturen (Christiania).

Among the jurors summoned was a woman who wished to be excused.

"Well, madam, why don't you want to serve on this jury?" asked the judge.

"I'm opposed to capital punishment."

"But this is merely a case in which a wife is suing her husband for an accounting. It seems she gave him a thousand dollars to pay down on a handsome fur coat and he is alleged to have lost the money at poker."

The woman juror spoke up promptly.

"I'll serve. Maybe I'm wrong about capital punishment." —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## DON'T BE A CRAWLING MAN.

Don't sit with folded hands until tomorrow,  
Today is waiting here beside your chair;  
Don't plant a thistle seed, or trouble borrow,  
For if you do you'll harvest dire despair!

Don't mind the wounds you get rebuffing error,  
But bind them up, resolved to win the fray;  
Don't let the ocean roar fill you with terror,  
For if you do, your ship will rot away!

Don't lose your bearings in a passing storm,  
There is a port where master-men belong;  
Don't hold to unprogressive though or form,  
For if you do, you'll fall before the strong!

Don't tie to folk who have no purposed plan,  
Who shift and sulk, or falter in afright;  
Don't be a hesitating, crawling man,  
For if you do, you'll never rise to might!

Don't wait for other hands to do your work,  
Nor turn aside when called to climb a hill;  
Don't slight the little things, or duty shirk,  
For if you do, neglect will cost you ill!

In courage, faith and patience, play your part,  
Let neither cold nor heat dismay your soul;  
Keep pressing on with gladness in your heart,  
And march triumphant to an honored goal!  
—Lilburn Harwood Townsend, in  
Forbes Magazine.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the International Labor Conference was held at Geneva from October 22-29, 1923. Forty-two states were represented, the conference comprising altogether 192 delegates and technical advisers. Mr. Adetci, Japanese government delegate, on the governing body of the International Labor Office, was appointed president.

There was only one question on the agenda, i. e.: General principles for the organization of factory inspection. On this question the conference adopted unanimously a detailed recommendation relating to the sphere of inspection, the nature of the functions and powers of inspectors, the organization of inspection and inspectors' reports. The recommendation laid down that the principal function of the system of inspection was to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to the conditions of work and the protection of the workers while engaged in their work. It was further stipulated that inspectors provided with credentials should be empowered by law to visit and inspect at any hour of the day or night places where they may have reasonable cause to believe that persons under the protection of the law are employed, and to question without witnesses the staff belonging to the establishment.

## STATES' RIGHTS PLEA RIDICULED.

Jerome Jones, editor of the Atlanta Journal of Labor, ridicules the Georgia General Assembly for its refusal to pass the Federal child labor amendment, on the ground that this would violate the principle of states' rights.

"The application of the principle of states' rights," said Editor Jones, "is very much like a wooden ball with a rubber string attached—it is put in action and made to appear and disappear at the will of the operator."

"We called attention in the last issue of this paper when the Volstead (prohibition) amendment was approved by the General Assembly of this state the wooden ball (states' rights) was concealed in the pockets of our statesmen and the press."

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

H. R. Calhan and G. A. Sheridan, delegates-elect to the Toronto convention of the Typographical Union, accompanied by their wives, left Sunday over the Western Pacific en route. They will visit in Denver and Chicago en route and after the convention Mr. and Mrs. Calhan will return via the Santa Fe to Colorado Springs, and then to Los Angeles before returning to San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan plan to travel eastward from Toronto to New York and return the southern route by way of New Orleans. Before departing on their trip the members of the Call-Post chapel presented Mr. Sheridan with a fine traveling bag as a mark of their esteem for him. W. Lyle Slocum departed Saturday via the Santa Fe en route to Toronto, and was preceded several days by James Leslie, the Union's fourth delegate. Mr. Slocum and Mr. Leslie will return home by various routes and all expect to be absent several weeks.

In last week's Clarion it was stated that among the new equipment to be installed in The Chronicle office when they remove to their new plant in a few weeks, would be the first model 26 linotype machine to be installed on the Pacific Coast. Upon reading the item C. H. Williams, proprietor of the Williams Printing Co., 300 Broadway, called the writer to inform him that the previous announcement was an error, for he was then casting the first line of type on a model 26 which had just been installed in his office. Mr. Williams has only the highest praise for his new machine and we are glad to know he is keeping abreast of the times in installing this latest machine.

Frank A. Stender, skipper of the Knight-Counihan chapel, is absent on vacation.

W. Jenkins, secretary-treasurer of the Pasadena union, and delegate from No. 583 to the Toronto convention, called on local officers the first of the week en route East. Mr. Jenkins was an apprentice in an office in Oklahoma City several years ago when President Stauffer was a resident of that burg, and they had a good old-fashioned back-capping session on the old days.

Mrs. Charlotte Beer of the Halle chapel, spent the week-end on her ranch in Sonoma county. Shortly before the death of her husband, Orlando Beer, he and F. C. Lippert bought a ranch near Santa Rosa and it was this ranch that Mrs. Beer visited. She reported Mr. Lippert as feeling and looking fine and stated he was rapidly getting the place in shape for further improvement. Mrs. Beer stated that wild game was plentiful in that region and since the deer season had opened Mr. Lippert had been plentifully supplied with venison.

The firm of Cagley & Hauser, which has been located at 68 Fremont street for several months, has been dissolved and Mr. Cagley has taken over the interest of his partner and will conduct the business from the place as usual. Mr. Hauser has drawn his card and moved across the bay where he has installed a linotype machine in the Newman printing office of Oakland.

O. M. Layton of the Schwabacher-Frey Co., has recently purchased a new home in the Mission District and it is reported that he will soon be at home in the new quarters.

L. L. Heagney, this column's correspondent from The Daily Herald office, reports that he is enjoying his vacation-with-pay from Mr. Vanderbilt, and will hie himself to "the sticks—where, how or why?" Consequently the popular correspondent's contribution will be lacking

for a week or so. Here's hoping he has a wonderful trip into the wilds.

John Henry Nash, the well-known Sansome street printer, departed this week for a trip to Europe, and will doubtless come home with many new ideas to be used in his special line of work—that of printing high-class books, etc.

Headquarters this week received a copy of a beautifully bound volume containing the memorial addresses delivered in the Congress and Senate of the United States in memory of the late John I. Nolan, late congressman from the Fifth District of California. Mr. Nolan long served his district in congress and was at all times labor's champion in that body. His wife, Mrs. Mae Nolan, was elected to succeed him in office, and her term expires this year. The place is being sought by Lawrence Flaherty and James W. Mullen. Mr. Mullen is the present editor of the Labor Clarion, and a member of the Typographical union. He has spent many years in his work on labor's behalf and every member of the Typographical union should leave no stone unturned to see that he receives the nomination and ultimate election to the congress of the nation.

Labor Day is only a few short weeks away and preparations are being made by the joint Labor Council and the Building Trades Councils to fittingly celebrate the day with a parade in the morning and other exercises during the balance of the day. At the last meeting of No. 21 it was voted to enter the parade and a committee of 15 has been appointed to arrange for our participation in same. It will be well for the membership to keep in mind the date, September 1, the first day of next month, and so arrange their schedules that they will be able to participate in the parade and festivities of the day. It is not too much to ask that the family automobile be placed at the disposal of the committee to carry the ladies and our veteran members and every member of the Union show the interest he should have in a celebration of this kind, especially after the fight that has just been waged and the amount of money paid out to establish the 44-hour work week which is now the rule of trade. A little more interest by the membership may mean the saving of a good deal of money to the individuals in the future. At a meeting last Wednesday evening

## Your Tax Collector

**A**BOUT one-tenth of your power rate—ten cents on every dollar that you pay to a power company in this state—represents **taxes paid** by that company to the state and federal governments. The state gets seven and a half cents and the federal government gets about two and a half cents of that ten.

Virtually all the **tax revenue** of the state government is collected from corporations. But the corporations must and do get it back from their customers in the charge for service as an expense of doing business.

Who, then, really pays the **state taxes**?

The corporations do not support the state government. They are merely **tax collectors** for the state. Instead of paying your **taxes** directly to the state you pay them through corporations in rates.

Why, then, are corporations, since they do not really pay the state taxes, so unwilling to accept **increases of the state tax rate**?

Because tax collecting is an unpopular job and corporations, striving to please the public, are reluctant to incur the unmerited blame for higher rates caused by the increase of taxes.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

**P. G. and E.**

"PACIFIC SERVICE"

Percy A. Marchant was elected chairman and marshal for the Union, and Leo Michelson was chosen as secretary of the committee.

Mr. Frank Tithian of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, is now participating in that printers' dream called vacation. He has decided to take this one at home, where he can obtain a much-needed rest. His itinerary consists of eight hours sleep; three squares a day of Mrs. Tithian's celebrated home-cooked, and a walk through the park. Mr. Tithian, who is quite a sprinter, has challenged Buddy Boyle to a 500-yard dash on his return.

E. J. Gerlach is home again after two weeks' vacation, and has brought back many weird tales of encounters with wild animals.

In going over the Tioga Pass Grade friend Gerlach said his machine stopped but his engine kept going and, in getting out he discovered a ten foot rattlesnake had twined one end of itself around a tree and the other end around his back wheel, and then he (oh! well, you finish it.) Then in going into Yosemite, Gerlach says he found a bull lying in the middle of the road—he again removed himself from the car and made an attempt to "shoo" the Bull away but instead it turned upon him. He struggled fiercely with the savage beast until finally, with the assistance of other occupants of the car, managed to put the poor creature out of existence, and in proof of this has brought back part of same, declaring, "I have gone, I have met, I have conquered." Some BULL—Fighter.

Chas. More, the speedy operator of the Brunt chapel, has departed via the flivver route, for an extended stay in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. He expects to be absent for a month.

#### RENEW BUREAU PROBE.

Senator Watson of Indiana failed to check an investigation of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Senator Couzens, his party colleague, lined up with the minority party members and voted to continue the probe. Senator Watson is chairman of the committee but gave notice he would resign. The other members let it be known that this would not affect the probe.

The union label teaches men to act in concert so they can act with effect.

## Gigantic Manufacturers' & Mill Outlet SALES

[Watch the Daily Papers]  
[commencing August 12th]



#### SO GOES BUSINESS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The conference on unemployment in 1921 focused the attention of management upon the business cycle with the result that industry has been assuming responsibility for regularizing product and hence employment. The costs of running industries at irregular capacities has been recognized as waste.

That industries are beginning to make use of information that will enable them to maintain more even production curves, is already evident in levels of production. Sydney G. Koon in the Iron Age says:

"Passage of the months gives stronger reason to believe that the history of this cycle in American business will be unique. Its principal divergence from all preceding cycles lies primarily in its lengthening far beyond the 44-month period heretofore regarded as typical. Already we are 48 months from the beginning of the last major decline and there are no signs that a new major decline will materialize for many months. And it is noteworthy that this drawing out of the prosperity phase of the cycle is providing the country with a continuance of high earning capacity which should to a degree minimize the effects of whatever depression eventually may follow."

Building figures have advanced in footage through the winter to levels considerably above those of the late summer. Ingot production is higher than ever before in history with the exception of a short period nearly a year ago.

The business level is shown in the production curve based upon quantities for 21 items included in the following ten groups:

1. Food; beef, flour and sugar.
2. Building; construction.
3. Textiles; cotton and wool.
4. Fuel; anthracite and bituminous coal and petroleum.
5. Vehicles; automobiles and trucks.
6. Leather; belting and sole leather.
7. Lumber; yellow pine, Douglas fir and Northern hardwood.
8. Steel ingots.
9. Non-ferrous metals; copper, lead and zinc.
10. Newsprint paper.

The curve shows that production activity has been maintained at a high level during the past year. Comparative study discloses that the sustained high production level is without parallel in industrial history. The pig iron curve shows greater fluctuation than the curve for general production.

Though there are complaints of small profits and certain industries, such as textiles and leather, report slumps and foreign trade is uncertain, the industrial sky remains clear. As Mr. Koon points out, unstable elements are lacking; banking conditions are exceptionally easy, the Federal Reserve ratio is more than 88 whereas in 1920 it was 40; buying is conservative but without symptoms of "cancelitis" such as raged in 1920 no real depression seems imminent.

Note this conclusion carefully—it contains verification of the wisdom of organized labor's policy reiterated in 1920; accept no wage reduction. Wage reductions bring lower standards of living and lowered purchasing capacity which in turn

result in decreased productivity and business depression. Thus Mr. Koon bears testimony:

"Expanding purchasing power of the American people is almost wholly responsible for the high position of manufacturing production today \* \* \* a continuation of high wages in nearly all industries, coupled with full employment have maintained a rule of output not before equaled."

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of August 1, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-president and treasurer excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Upholsterers—No. 28—Wm. Stevens, Carl Jelm. Chauffeurs—D. S. Kiley, vice D. Schwartz. Sailors' Union—Andrew Furuseth, vice Geo. Larsen. Retail Shoe Clerks—W. J. Beck, vice J. Schlusel. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Jewelry Workers, withdrawing delegates. From Hon. Mae E. Nolan, inclosing copy of order of U. S. Shipping Board, outlining policy toward manning of vessels in the merchant marine. From Frank C. Tracey, stating house committee of Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose, will abide by Council's decision on the complaint of Janitors No. 9. From Post Office Clerks, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, and Tailors, transmitting contributions to the Council.

Referred to the Promotional League—From Bakers No. 24, Tailors No. 80, and Furniture Handlers No. 1, transmitting contributions.

Referred to Secretary—From Cooks No. 44, expressing thanks for assistance in securing a raise of \$25 a month for cooks in city institutions.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section, Furniture Handlers, Retail Delivery Drivers and Varnishers and Polishers, stating they will parade on Labor Day. From Herman, the Tailor, soliciting trade before Labor Day. From E. J. Gough, the managing editor of the Call, offering to comply with request for publicity for Labor Day celebration.

Referred to Label Section—From Typographical Union in Springfield, Ill., stating the following publications of the Crowell Publishing Co. are unfair: The Woman's Home Companion, The American Magazine, Farm and Fireside, Colliers' Weekly, and the Mentor.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that complaints of Poultry Dressers, Grocery Clerks, and Retail Shoe Clerks against concessionaires in Crystal Palace Market be referred to Secretary for adjustment. Recommended further that the Council grant request for fraternal delegate to attend meetings of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association, 351 Fifth St. Report concurred in, and Delegate Emil G. Buehrer appointed as such fraternal delegate.

**Report of Labor Day Committee**—Lengthy report in writing; read and received as progressive.

**Special Order**—Proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the S. F. Trades Union Promotional League. On motion, after a brief discussion, approved by unanimous vote of the Council.

**Reports of Unions**—Sailors—will parade; likewise Retail Shoe Clerks. Garment Workers—Request unceasing demand for the union label on shirts and overalls, to overcome Chinese and prison competition. Bakery Drivers—State that the Phillips Baking Company is still unfair, and the chain stores, particularly, still handle these unfair products. Grocery Clerks—Further emphasize unfair conditions among the chain groceries; New Mission Market has opened and trade unionists are requested to examine union conditions in the various concessions. Tailors—Request demand for their label when ordering suits for Labor Day. Office Employees—Reported the Board of Supervisors seem reluctant to consider claims of city employees for increased wages as proposed in the salary ordinance, and that the special meeting of the Board brought little results.

Electrical Workers—Have secured a special ordinance for increase of salaries in the department of electricity. Retail Delivery Drivers—Still report the Great Western Tea Company as unfair. The Label Section—Will hold interesting meetings this month; all affiliated unions and new unions are invited to send delegates, the affiliation fee is only the nominal sum of \$1 a month, so there can be no excuse for any union not to be represented.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, on his return from Washington, D. C., and a tour of the country, was invited to address the Council, and spoke interestingly as to present political conditions, and on the achievements of the last Congress, which contrary to newspaper reports cannot be described as a "do-nothing" Congress, as it has been the most progressive session it has been in Washington his privilege in many years to witness. The investigations made touch the fundamentals of our Government and the results achieved are of the highest importance to America's future. The immigration legislation of last session is the most signal achievement of Congress in a generation. So interested were the delegates that at the conclusion of his report he was asked further to give his impressions of the La Follette movement, and he met with great applause as he related from his personal observation that there is every indication of a country-wide general demand for a thorough-going change in our political affairs.

**Receipts**—\$320.10. **Expenditures**—\$157.09.

Meeting adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**NOTE**—Labor Day is approaching fast, and each union is urged most earnestly to make all arrangements necessary to be properly represented in the Labor Day parade this year, which promises to be one of labor's most significant demonstrations in recent years to convince the general public of the entire country that the boasts of the enemies of organized labor that the San Francisco labor movement is no longer functioning, is a demonstrated falsehood.—J. A. O'C.

### MAKING MACHINE BRING HAPPINESS.

John A. Voll, president Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, says in the January American Federationist:

"The year 1923 having passed into the cycle of time and 1924 having just dawned upon the world, it is fitting that we make a brief analysis of that which has just passed, so far at least as it affects the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; also an inventory of the present status and perspective of what the new year appears to hold out.

"During the past year the association has more than held its own; it is stronger financially than a year ago; voluntary discipline, harmony, co-operation and solidarity are back to pre-war standard and in spite of the further installation of automatic machinery, the reduction in membership has been slight, particularly among the skilled workmen. This is largely due to the fact that wherever automatic machinery is installed agreement is negotiated for the semi-skilled workmen employed around and thereon. Employment was good during the year and an increase in wages on the higher grades of ware was obtained for the season of 1923-24, which begins September 1st and ends August 31st."

"I'm very sorry to hear your wife is so ill, Benjamin. Not dangerous, I hope."

"Thank'ee, Miss, but she be too weak now to be dangerous."—The Humorist ((London.)

## FELLOW UNIONISTS

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Patronize White Laundries Only!  
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

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**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Senator La Follette nominated for President by Cleveland convention called by Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Georgia Legislature rejects child labor amendment to United States Constitution.

John W. Davis of West Virginia nominated for President by Democratic convention on 103d ballot. Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska named for Vice-President.

Ku Klux Klansmen of New York hold big meeting at Binghamton.

Southern Methodist general conference votes in favor of union with Northern Methodist Church.

Executive committee of California Farmer-Labor party repudiates St. Paul convention and pledges support to La Follette.

Arms and munitions found in Communist Departments' quarters in Reichstag believed part of plot to blow up building.

Falling roof kills firemen in New York City fire.

Revolt breaks out in Sao Paulo, great coffee center of Brazil, but is crushed by government forces.

Ten die when steamer burns in Chesapeake Bay.

Storage of coal to overcome danger of famine urged by engineers.

New York State pays 31 per cent of income tax, report shows.

Spanish troops lose heavily in fierce battle in Morocco.

Factory employment in New York State falls off 2 per cent, report indicates.

Arbitration board averts big strike in women's garment industry in New York City.

Southern Railway earnings in 1923 equal \$10.11 on common stock.

Calvin Coolidge, son of President Coolidge, dies in Washington of septic poisoning.

Socialist party convention at Cleveland indorses La Follette for President.

General Hines, head of Veterans' Bureau, injured in fist fight with former service man.

Third Internationale, in session at Moscow, denounces Dawes reparations plan.

Socialist party convention condemns Ku Klux Klan.

First German postal airplane flies from Berlin to Angola.

Striking iron workers in New York City ask \$10,000,000 damages and injunction to restrain Iron League from conspiring to destroy union.

British House of Lords defeats local option law, 160 to 50.

Pennsylvania soldier bonus measure declared unconstitutional.

Senator Pepper declares growth of injunction against labor is stirring a revolutionary sentiment against Federal courts.

Premiers MacDonald and Herriot decide on American arbitration to settle differences over German reparations.

Italian press assails gag rule drawn up by Premier Mussolini.

G. S. Zinovieff re-elected president of fifth Communist congress in Moscow.

University of Chicago gets grant of \$50,000 for three years for six sociological investigations.

Strike of paper box workers in New York City averted by mediation of State Labor Department.

Wilson memorial college planned at Valdosta, Georgia.

Filipino soldiers' strike leads to dismissal of 190; leaders to be tried by court-martial.

British Labor Government plans huge project for development of electric power.

National Independent party nominates John Zahnd of Indianapolis for President.

Buddhist priests in Japan mediate for striking street car workers of Osaka.

**MUST BELONG TO REAL UNIONS.**

By Daniel J. Tobin,

President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Organizations of workers today that are outside of the American Federation of Labor have in reality no real trade unionism in their hearts. Not only is it necessary to belong to a union but it is the duty of each individual to belong to a real and proper union. Not only is it the duty of the members of our union to faithfully observe the rules and help in the work of their own particular union but it is also their duty to help spread the doctrine of trade unionism and enlighten the workers as to the just fight in which labor is engaged throughout the country, endeavoring to better the conditions of the workers, and in many respects, obtaining greater liberty and greater freedom for the masses.

Each member of a legitimate trade union organization should be proud of his membership not only for the results that have obtained for himself and his family through his own particular organization but also for the courage, the strength and the help he has given the great trade union movement which is fighting continually in the trenches for the protection of the toilers of the nation.

Our international contributes a substantial sum each month to the American Federation of Labor so that it may carry on the great struggle in which it is engaged. That institution is watching continually for adverse legislation in Washington and has three of its very able representatives permanently employed as a legislative committee endeavoring to put forward favorable legislation which will protect the workers, and also working against cruel and unjust laws that are introduced at each session by the enemies of the toilers—the National Manufacturers' Association.

The rank and file of independent unions pay just as much in dues to their local officers as do the men who belong to legitimate trade unions, but after paying an equal amount in monthly dues they have no protection; they belong to no real trade union movement; they contribute nothing towards the great struggle that is going on day and night by the great masses of American toilers in their fight to protect the freedom and lives of their families.

The American Federation of Labor and its allied International Unions will be engaged continuously during the period of the campaign before the next general election endeavoring to elect to office those men and women who are favorable to the workers. The American Federation of Labor and its allied International Unions are non-partisan in politics, believing that those who are true to labor's cause, no matter to what party they belong, should be elected to office by the workers. It costs money, time, patience and perseverance to carry on this great struggle.

Do you know that as a dues-paying member of your organization that part of the money you pay in is contributed to carry on this great work?

Do you know that part of the money you contribute each month in dues it set aside in a defense fund, commonly called a strike fund, to protect you and other members of our organization in case you become involved in a legitimate conflict with your employers?

What does the fellow do towards helping in this great struggle who belongs to an outlaw, independent, seceding union? Absolutely nothing. The rank and file of such an organization do not get anything for the money they pay in, nor do they contribute anything towards aiding in the great struggle in which the masses of American workers are engaged.

**SENSE FROM CONGRESS.**

"I believe it is our duty to act now to relieve the postal worker from the ever-increasing cost of living."—Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, in Speaking in Support of Bill to Increase Postal Workers' Pay.

"The laboring man goes out upon a strike even as a soldier goes into the front-line trench to fight for his country, fighting not for himself but for all common men, that their labor may be made to yield a just return and their future be assured. Of course the strike costs him more than anybody else."—Representative George Huddleston of Alabama, in Speaking on Howell-Barkley Railroad Labor Bill.

"What have the American people a right to demand of their transportation system? The public of the United States have a right to two things—efficient service and reasonable charges."—Representative C. F. Lea of California, in Speaking on Transportation Act.

The motorist had been fined and his right to drive suspended for a year for reckless driving.

"Your Honor," shouted his attorney, "I will appeal this case."

"On what ground?" asked His Honor.

"On the ground that to sentence a man to become a pedestrian is cruel and unusual punishment," replied the lawyer.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward F. Kelly of the cooks' helpers, Harry A. Peterson of the musicians, Lena Randall Cohn of the waitresses, Ernest Perslow of the machinists.

The complaint of Janitors' Union in regard to members of their union employed by the house committee of the Moose Hall has been decided in favor of the union, and the management of the hall will abide by the decision, according to a letter received by the Labor Council at its last regular meeting from Secretary-Treasurer Frank C. Tracey of Lodge No. 26.

The Labor Council has by unanimous vote approved the constitution and by-laws of the Trades Union Promotional League, and by that action the League is now established on a permanent basis. William Herbert Lane has been appointed treasurer of the League by its board of directors, and the first monthly statement of the finances of the League will be issued at the end of August, by which time it is expected the 70 unions subscribing to the League will have established a definite line of procedure in forwarding their contributions, the aim being to put the finances of the organization on a regular routine basis. This means that the treasurer will send out the

bills and each contributing union will allow these in their regular order and forward checks to the treasurer promptly each month. W. B. Birdsall, public accountant, at the Labor Temple, has been appointed auditor of the League and will audit the treasurer's accounts and monthly reports. Further announcements will be made from time to time in this paper relative to further steps taken by the board of directors to carry out the business of the League.

The Labor Day Committee is making rapid progress in arranging the various features of the Labor Day celebration, and additional unions are being reported continually making preparations for turning out in the Labor Day parade, which is going to be a great success. Especial attention is being given to the feature of floats and music, which will be provided in abundance according to all reports. The city will participate and is also making preparations to provide its share of the celebration. In addition to the use of the Auditorium and the Municipal Band for the evening, the city is also, for the first time in its history, going to decorate the line of march like it is usually doing for other civic celebrations. And the State government will contribute by lighting up the Ferry building in the evening.

Large crowds are to visit the picnic in the afternoon held across the bay under the auspices of the Alameda County Labor Day Committee. Some notable speaker will deliver the oration at the literary exercises in the evening, at the Civic Auditorium, and arrangements will be made to have the speech conveyed by radio to thousands upon thousands unable to assemble to hear it in the place where it is delivered. So the indications are that the Industrial Association and the Chamber of Commerce and all that brood of industrial four-flushers will have to eat humble-pie for one day in the year, on which their broadcasting waves fail to make an impression on the ears of an attuned and expectant world.

The chain stores are a growing menace in this community and all classes of people, employers, merchants, manufacturers, as well as workers, are of one mind that the less business anybody brings to them, the better business and prosperity for all concerned will result in San Francisco. For bear in mind that all chain stores are unfair, and go so far as to also patronize every other concern unfair to organized labor and undermining all home industry, whenever and wherever possible.

The Liberty Bank, the first and only bank in San Francisco to give both night and day service to its customers, intends to open a branch in the Mission district. Daniel C. Murphy, past president of the Labor Council, is reported to become the manager in charge of the new branch, which is to be located in a new building to be erected at Twenty-third and Mission streets.

Andrew Furuseth addressed the Labor Council last Friday and received an ovation on his speech setting forth the errors of the ways of the public press dubbing the last session as a "Do-Nothing" Congress, when as a matter of fact, according to Furuseth, this was the best Congress he has ever attended in his more than thirty years' attendance upon Congress in Washington.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee has recommended to the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors the purchase of one of the local distributing systems as the best immediate solution of the problem of distributing electric power generated from Hetch Hetchy. Until the Railroad Commission is able to furnish a valuation of the private systems, it would be impractical to make any proposal for a bond issue to provide the necessary funds for the purpose. In the meantime attention must be given to extend the water conduit from Hetch Hetchy across the foothills of the Sierras so as to enable the system to connect up with any plan of the East Bay region to participate in the development of Hetch Hetchy, in so far as pertains to water supply. To that end committee recommends that in the near future an election for a bond issue for \$8,000,000 be called, which is the sum required to provide the tunneling to carry water to the San Joaquin Valley.

Permission has been granted by Superior Judge Michael J. Roche to the Musicians' Union to mortgage the property of the union for \$90,000 which is to be used for the erection of the new home of the organization at Post and Jones street.

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